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Excel all others as a family medicine. They are suited to every constitution, old and young, and, being sugar-coated, are agreeable to take. Purely vegetable, they leave no ill effects, but strengthen and regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, and restore every organ to its normal function. For use either at home or abroad, on land or sea, these pills

Are the Best.

"Ayer's Pills have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used in our neighborhood."—Rudolph C. Conely, Row Landing P. O., W. Feliciano Parish, La.

"I have been in this country eight years, and, during all this time, neither I nor any member of my family have used any other kind of medicine than Ayer's Pills, but these we always keep at hand, and I should not know how to get along without them."—A. W. Soderberg, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Cathartic Pills as a

Family Medicine

for 35 years, and they have always given the most satisfaction."—James A. Thornton, Bloomington, Ind.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe headache, from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardstown, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

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will be offered to Purchasers through H. C. F. KOTZ & CO'S Illustrated

FASHION CATALOGUE.

A Guide to how to buy
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Remarkably low prices. Extensive assortment of styles. Handsome treatment. We can refer to hundreds of satisfied customers in every section of the U. S. Our prices range from 10¢ to 50¢ per roll. Large quantities at special prices. Free catalogues sent to all who request them. Write for one today. Address: J. H. HARRIS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAMILY ICE MACHINE making 1 to 18 lbs. of ice at 10¢ per lb. by operation. Price \$100 to \$150. L. D. BERG, 125 W. 20th St., N. Y.

MAN WANTED Salary \$75 to \$100 per month. Represent N. Y. Company. Good position. No experience necessary. Address: J. H. HARRIS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SKIN DISEASES. Chapped skin, itching, eczema, etc. Treated by J. H. HARRIS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSUMPTIVE. Cough, phlegm, etc. Treated by J. H. HARRIS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST HIS LIFE. A man in attempt to stop a runaway team was fatally hurt. A victim lost.

BONHAM, Tex., Sept. 1.—On last Friday evening a distressing accident occurred near Rasmussen in the northern portion of the county, by which Hugh Graham, a substantial citizen, lost his life. His son's wagon was standing in a cotton field with a team hitched to it. Some children were in the wagon, which frightened the horses and they ran away. In attempting to stop the horses the wagon passed over Graham's body, inflicting wounds of which he died. The wife of Graham's son was in bed having borne a child ten days previous. She heard the confusion and ran into the yard a horse dog caught her by one leg, lacerating that limb terribly.

On Saturday evening there was a difficulty between John Cooper and Ralph Alton at Mulberry, nine miles north of town, in which Ralph was pretty badly cut and carried with a razor.

ROTTEN TO THE CORE

Republicans Furnish Material for Democratic Campaign Documents.

The Republican Senators Who Favor the Force Bill Are Still Claiming to Secure an Extra Session.

Another Bad Break. Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Congressman Smyer of Ohio, one of the Republican members of the committee to investigate the charges against Pension Commissioner Raum, was to-day forced to resign from the committee because he is a stockholder in the refrigerator company that Gen. Raum organized some time ago.

It stated in the news that the exposure would be made to-day by representative Cooper of Indiana. That gentleman created quite a sensation in the house this morning by introducing a resolution calling for the removal of Mr. Smyer from the committee, and there was an anxious discussion.

In which many of the members participated. The exposure was like a bomb-shell among the Republicans, and they hardly knew how to explain away the thing. Mr. Smyer very promptly asked to be excused from the committee, and the speaker had to make a statement to clear away any suspicion in the mind of the public that he knew in advance that the Ohio member was interested in the Raum refrigerator company.

Congressman Morrill, who had been a member of the investigating committee, made a very forcible statement, in which he was very fair, but at the same time he said that he thought that it was an act of great impropriety of Mr. Smyer to serve on the committee, and he did not think the committee had conducted the investigation in a manner to set at.

THE REAL FACTS regarding the charges that have been preferred against the commissioner of pensions. This affair has caused a great deal of unfavorable comment here and within a week the Republicans of the house have furnished much valuable material for the Democrats to work on in making their campaign documents.

Mr. Smyer is not a candidate for re-election as he has been thrown in the same congressional district with McKinley. It is understood that the latter had arranged with the former to run his campaign out of the view of the rank and file of the district, but he thought that Mr. McKinley will have to look around for another manager. The talk is that Mr. McKinley has no idea of being returned to congress. He is hoping to make a good run in the new Democratic district, however, and if he can cut down the Democratic vote he will claim the nomination for governor next year at the hands of his own party, and should be elected governor he would then hope to be the Republican nominee for the presidency in 1902.

REED GOES TO MAINE. Things are getting warm in Speaker Reed's district in Maine, and while it would be in no danger of defeat, he has been urged to return at once. Mr. Reed will leave for Maine to-morrow. Congressmen Lodge and Greenhalgh of Massachusetts and other prominent Republicans have been stumping the district for more than two weeks.

Mr. Reed and McKinley are expected to speak at the same meeting in the district this week. The speaker did not intend to go to Maine until after the adjournment of congress, but it has been represented to him that if he does not hasten to Maine and speak, the election laws of the state have not been complied with, he is liable to lose a large vote there, which would endanger his election.

As it is, the Democrats expect to have a very good reason for making a contest for the seat before the next house, and the advantage has been given out by the attempt of the Republican managers in the district to disfranchise a number of Democrats at Biddeford.

Many of the members of the house are leaving the city. It is very doubtful whether there will be a quorum on hand when the vote is taken on the Breckinridge contested election case.

Will Try to Build Up Harrison. Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—It leaked out this morning that the Republican senators who are behind the force bill intend to advocate a policy of bulldozing towards the president if they can't secure the call of an extra session, which they want. The president has already received an intimation, politely but energetically expressed, that it will be decided by his own advantage to make the call immediately after the election, and if he does not see fit to take the hint the backers of the force bill are prepared to make their language, as well as their means, much plainer. In brief, they stand ready to tell the president that he must either issue the call for an extra session or reconcile himself in advance to defeat in the nominating convention of 1892; or, as Eastern senator euphemistically described the proposition:

"The president must be made to realize that the Federal election bill is an indispensable measure to be passed by the Republicans in congress, and that its essential principle, the right of free ballot and a fair count, is more important as a rallying cry than any protective tariff idea which become a part of the party's policy through force of circumstances. He should be glad to realize, if he does not already recognize, the fact that to this measure rather than the McKinley bill the party must look for its victory in fall."

An Agreement on the River and Harbor Bill. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—After a week's steady work the conferees on the river and harbor bill have reached an agreement and signed their report. The changes made in the bill by the senate were generally agreed to, but in numerous cases the appropriation was reduced.

Among the items in the bill where changes were made are as follows: Appropriation for work on the Mississippi river, under commission, was reduced from \$500,000 to \$320,000, and appropriations for various harbors was limited to \$600,000, and for work at the head of Atchafalaya and mouth of Red river to \$250,000. The appropriation of \$179,650

for the purchase of the Buffalo iron ship canal in Texas was stricken out, leaving the amount to be paid discretionary in the board to be appointed for that purpose.

Section 6, forbidding obstruction of channels of navigable rivers, and providing punishment therefor was stricken out, and senate bill 88 as amended by the house committee on rivers and harbors covering the ground more thoroughly inserted, adding ten sections to the bill as it passed. The house bill appropriated \$19,498,445, as it passed the senate \$25,780,853, as agreed to in the conference \$24,381,295.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Official Report for the United States for the Commercial Year Closing with August—Largest Crop Ever Grown.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 1.—The cotton exchange issued to-day an official report of the cotton crop of the United States for the commercial year ending with the close of August, 1899, made up by Secretary Hester. The report states the total crop amounts to 7,331,322 bales, exceeding the largest crop ever grown by 265,489 bales, and the crop of last year by 373,032 bales. Every point throughout the cotton belt has been thoroughly investigated by telegraphic and other information from the exchanges, railroad officials and mill owners. It has been checked and rechecked, so that the statements will bear the closest scrutiny. The report comments on the different methods in vogue for computing the cotton crop. It objects to the method of estimating the crop from the movement of Brunswick, Ga. It is now counted and suggests cotton exchanges; insists that the Brunswick figures be made up at some other important cotton ports. It also objects to the method of deducting cotton consumed in Southern cotton ports from the total of cotton shipped across the Mississippi and Potomac rivers. It claims that such a system is not only misleading, but erroneously decreases the figures of Northern consumption. The leading feature of the report is the census of Southern mills. Secretary Hester has obtained reports from every mill in the South and claims that his statement does not contain a single element of estimate. The information under this heading is quite elaborate, embracing the latest statistics of the consumption of cotton in the South and its progress thus far has been compiled. The total consumption of the South for the past year is reported at 546,305 bales, against 481,235 bales last year. The number of mills in operation is 270, with 165,190 spindles. Thirty-nine new mills, with 241,864 spindles, have commenced work during the year, and fifteen new mills have been completed, and will be at work this fall. Forty-four mills are idle, a number of which expect to start up again at an early date. The total number of mills in the South is now 336 with 40,819 looms rated 1,819,291 spindles. Secretary Hester says the increase of spindles during the past year, in the entire country, is nearly one-half of the entire number reported in the south by the census of 1890. The census of that year showed 164 mills with 561,369 spindles. The gain within the past ten years has been 172 mills with 1,256,477 spindles, the increase in the number of bales of cotton consumed having been 357,015, or more than 18 per cent.

With reference to the cotton movement for the year, the statement makes the net receipts at delivery ports 3,857,174 in value, or 17,200 bales, against 3,829 bales; over land direct to northern mills, 937,471, a decrease from last year of 1225 bales. The Southern consumption, exclusive of 33,217 bales taken from Southern output, is 516,677, a gain over last year of 6719 bales.

The total cotton crop of the country, a gain over last year of 373,072 bales. Foreign exports, including 55,491 bales to Canada, were 495,531, a gain over last year of 163,253 bales. The takings of cotton during the year for consumption in the United States amounted to 2,346,182 bales. Of this 1,799,258 bales were to Northern spinners, against 1,985,973 last season.

This shows an increase of only 13,279 bales against an increase in the South of nearly 68,000 bales. Not only is the crop of 1899-90 the largest crop ever produced, but it has moved off with unexpected rapidity and brought full prices throughout the year, netting to the farming interest a handsome surplus. One of the curious features of this year's movement was the shipment of more than 2000 bales of American cotton through Ontario via the Canadian Pacific railway to Japan. Fifty bales were also shipped to Japan from ports of New York.

A great spring medicine is P. P. P., the greatest purifier in the world, as hosts of people in this city, where it is manufactured can testify. For sale by L. M. Whitsett & Co.

TEXAS AND TEXANS.

Reserve Agents for National Banks—Post offices and Postmasters—Hills Booked for Cattiesburg—Pensions.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The comptroller of the currency has approved the selection of the following Texas national banks reserve agents: The American national of Kansas City, for the Farmers' and Merchants' national of El Paso; the Southern national of Waco; the Citizens' national of New York for the Citizens' national of Colorado; the State National of New Orleans for the American National of Austin; the Continental National of St. Louis for the Farmers' and Merchant's National of Fort Worth.

A new postoffice is established at Floyd, Floyd county, James H. Henderson, postmaster.

The site of the postoffice at Calaveras, Wilson county, is named on route 50, 033. A commission has been issued to Mary C. Crow, postmaster at Choctaw.

Pensions granted: Original—Leonard Foley, Sweetwater, Mexican war—Lou, widow of Thomas Crow, Brownwood. Congressman Mills is to speak at Cattiesburg on the 16th instant and in Mr. McKinley's district later in the month.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOW TEXAS FARES.

Appropriations for Texas Rivers and Harbors as the Bill Comes a Law.

Provision for the Survey of Numerous Rivers. President Harrison Favors the Edmunds Resolution.

WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO. Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Leading Republicans in both houses say there is little prospect of congress taking a recess, and they are not in favor of having an extra session. The president is opposed to calling extra sessions on general principles except in cases of great emergency.

The president, however, tacitly consents to Edmunds' resolution for a recess, as an extra session would thus be accomplished without his intervention. Of course the only possible reason for an extra session is that the Republicans would thus be enabled to consider the Edmunds resolution. Of course the Edmunds resolution will be opposed by the Democrats. The closing of business on the 10th of September would mean that the senate bill would remain in the hands of a conference committee until November, for it can scarcely be ready for an agreement within three weeks. Mr. Mills, however, told a Texas member to-day that the senate was now trying to fit the bill in unimportant particulars to the views of the house so as to expedite its consideration in the conference committee.

TEXAS RIVERS AND HARBORS. So far as the Texas rivers and harbors are concerned the conference committee have agreed on the items as passed by the senate. The most important is the bill for the improvement of the Brazos river.

The act for this harbor will read: Improving the entrance to Galveston harbor, Texas. Continuing the improvement, \$500,000, provided that contracts may be entered into for surveying and work as may be necessary to carry out the plan contained in the report of the chief of engineering for 1896 for the improvement of that harbor, to be paid as appropriations may from time to time be made by law.

SABINE PASS IS GIVEN \$300,000. For improving and maintaining a ship channel in Galveston bay, Texas, from Bolivar channel through Morgan cut and Morgan channel constructed through Morgan's point to San Jacinto river, \$100,000.

Buffalo bayou, \$25,000. Trinity river, \$10,000. Cedar bayou, \$18,000.

A survey will be made of Cypress bayou and the lakes between Jefferson and Shreveport.

Surveys are to be made of the following Texas rivers and harbors with a view to determining the cost of improving the same: Brazos river from its mouth, Sabine river from where said river empties into Sabine lake to Sud-die's bluff on said Sabine river.

For improving and maintaining a ship channel in Galveston bay, Texas, from Bolivar channel through Morgan cut and Morgan channel constructed through Morgan's point to San Jacinto river, \$100,000.

Colorado river, with a view of removing raft to the mouth of the same. Saint Charles bay, with a view to removing obstructions at its mouth of the same.

Arkansas bay, to remove half moon reef.

West Galveston bay from Christian Point, with a view of reopening the channel through the west bay.

Trinity river from its mouth to Dallas.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY BACHELOR has informed the department of state that there is no provision of law exempting from duty a watch purchased at Geneva by American residents of Japan and sent to this country.

The following order was issued by the postoffice department: After Monday, September 8, such mixed matter as is to be sent to this country by the railway postal clerks of the Eleventh division for treatment at Fort Worth, Texas, will be forwarded to and treated at St. Louis, Mo.

Other postal changes—Mail messenger service has been established between Galveston and Sugar Loaf on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio. Star service has been established between Canton and Roddy, and from Athens to Wolcott. Star service between Roddy and Prairieville has been discontinued.

Texas postmasters commissioned: Henry Staylor, Cookeville; Gideon M. Holton, Headsville.

A new office has been established at Crozier, Young county.

Mrs. John P. Wilson of Dallas is visiting Mrs. M. C. Wilson for a few weeks.

THE SECOND INVASION.

Northern Men and Money Conquering the Cereal Producing Belt.

Boston Herald, Aug. 13. Commissioner T. A. Wilcoxson of the department of immigration at Texas served three years in the Union army during the rebellion as a member of the 32d Wisconsin volunteer infantry. Speaking of Texas, he says that Northern pluck and enterprise are doing much to develop the productive lands there. He is here in charge of an exhibit of the products of Texas, which is sent out by the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway company, with a view of making known to the world the many inviting features and resources to be found in its tributary country. Two years ago he took an exhibit car to Columbus, O.; last year he had a magnificent exhibit car at Milwaukee, Wis., during the G. A. R. encampment, and this year his indomitable efforts have provoked such a spirit of emulation that three cars filled with sample products are here in Boston from the great state of Texas. The contents of this car will be a revelation to our Northern people. It shows that all the products of the North can be raised in Southwestern Texas, and at the same time cotton and many other Southern products can be produced. Its high altitude and Southern latitude combined insure healthful, cool summers and mild and beautiful winters. Its close proximity to the Gulf gives it exemption from drought, common to other districts of the same latitude farther north. As a proof of this, Mr. Wilcoxson cites the fact that fine groves of the celebrated pecan trees flourish, also the oak and mesquite timber, 100 miles west of where a stick can be found in Western Dakota, Nebraska or Western Kansas. Sheep, cattle, and, in fact, all kinds of stock, live the year round on the natural range, no sheep pens or feed lots. The wool resources of the country alone will

ultimately render it self sustaining. "Benjamin Butler told the truth," says Mr. Wilcoxson, "when he said that the sheep rulers of Western Texas could stand the reduction of the tariff on wool better than those of the East. Not finding room enough in horticultural hall, and partly owing to the fact that Mr. Wilcoxson's car is a complete exhibit in itself, he invites the public to visit his magnificent and convincing display, which is now side-tracked on the Boston and Albany track, near Mechanics' hall, and will be open from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m. each day. It will remain at its present place for ten days longer.

A GOLD WATCH ONLY \$12.

Read THE GAZETTE's offer of an open face gold watch for only \$12 to GAZETTE subscribers.

A Cook Book Free. To every subscriber of the Weekly GAZETTE who sends us \$1.25 in cash we will send the Weekly GAZETTE one year and the Household Cook Book, 315 pages, bound in cloth. In ordering please mention this offer. Send \$1.25 THE GAZETTE, Fort Worth, Tex.

WOMAN IN POLITICS.

Mrs. Laura J. Eisenhuth of North Dakota Democratic Nominee for Superintendent State Institution.

The coming election in North Dakota attracts much attention owing to the fact that a lady has been selected as the Democratic candidate for superintendent of public instruction. This is a step of the Democratic leaders in the Northwest ahead of all parties and is attracting the attention of the whole nation thitherward. Under the constitution of that state all women of legal residence and upwards of twenty-one years of age, can vote for any school officer or upon any school question.



and are "eligible to any school office." Mrs. Laura J. Eisenhuth who has thus been honored, was born in Canada in 1858, her maiden name being Kelley.

When she was two years old her parents removed to Iowa where she was educated in the best institutions of learning. She was for eleven years a teacher in the Iowa public schools and holds a state teachers certificate from the authorities of that state. About three years ago she came to Carrington, Foster county, N. D., as the bride of Willis H. B. Eisenhuth. In 1889 she was elected county school superintendent of Foster county, and last June she was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, carrying eleven out of thirteen precincts. She is a woman of fascinating presence, tall and fair, an enthusiastic educator, a charming conversationalist, and, above all, a woman of high executive and organizing abilities.

ON A GLASS BALL when rolling it around in your hand. They did not understand what you were talking about. The chairman of the Knights committee who called upon me once to discuss a very intricate question of railway management was a cab driver. I knew of another case in which a serious strike among glass blowers was ordered by a tailor who happened to be the Knights' master working in the district where the trouble arose.

DEPEW said further that he had sound assurances from home that the only dissonance among the Republicans on the McKinley bill was on Blaine's reciprocity policy, and that the majority were rapidly coming round to Mr. Blaine's views.

TO LOOK AFTER THE KNIGHTS' INTERESTS. Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Gen. Roger A. Pryor was yesterday retained by the general executive board of the Knights of Labor to look after its interests in the investigation before the state board of mediation and arbitration which begins its session on Tuesday.

Investigating Railway Ticket Brokerage. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—The railroad commissioners of Missouri and Kansas to-day began a joint investigation into the business of railway ticket brokerage. It is said this action is taken by suggestions of the interstate commerce commission which definitely outlined the penalty of the scalpers business.

PANAMA CANAL. Its Prospects Brighten? An Extension of the Contract With McKeon?

PANAMA, Sept. 1.—The prospects of the Panama canal are definitely brightening, and in the best informed circles here the matter is regarded as practically concluded, although a committee of the senate is still engaged in studying the proposals of Mr. Wyse, and preparing the draft of a bill to authorize the executive to come to terms with him upon the basis of his proposals.

The following cablegram from official sources in Bogota has been published in Panama:

The president of the republic has recommended to congress the proposal of Mr. Wyse, which is as follows: An extension of the contract for eight years longer, work to be commenced not later than a year and a half after approval. The government will concede 10,000 acres of land that may be necessary for carrying out the scheme, and settle all expenses. The company will pay the Colombian government 12,000,000 francs in eight annual installments of 1,500,000 francs each, and 5,000,000 francs worth of free privileged shares. The company will also contribute 30,000 francs monthly for military protection of the transit, all freight of Colombian products passing over the Panama railroad to be carried at half the tariff rates.

FOR MARRIED FOLKS. Nocona, Tex., April 18, 1900. To the Gazette.

DEAR SIRS—Received the Encyclopedia all right. The book is all that is claimed for it. I only wish that I had not got it ten years ago, when I was first married. I would recommend them to any young couple; they are brimful of good advice and instruction. Please accept my thanks. Yours, F. B. STUMP.

A GOLD WATCH ONLY \$12.

Read THE GAZETTE's offer of an open face gold watch for only \$12 to GAZETTE subscribers.

The original Webster Unabridged Dictionary and the Weekly Gazette for one year, only \$4.00. Dictionary shipped, prepaid, or express office nearest the subscriber.



Manufacturers of
Iron Roofing; Iron Fencing
44 AND 46 SWISS AVENUE, DALLAS, TEX.

CHAUNCY M. DEPEW.

He will Give the Arbitrators a Chance to Question Him.

The Failure of the Strike Destroys the Power of the Knights of Labor as an Organization.

The Board Can't Re-instate the Men Discharged or Discharge the Men Employed to Fill the Strikers Places.

ON HIS WAY HOME. Special to the Gazette.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A special from London to the World says: Mr. Chauncey Depew is here again, homeward bound. He expects to arrive in New York in time to tell the state board of arbitration that he knows positively nothing about the Central strike or the causes which led to it, provided the board is disposed to call him as a witness. Mr. Depew declines decidedly he will not discuss his opinions with the board, though he is quite willing to tell them what few facts he knows about the difficulty. He says that his latest official information is that the strike is DEAD AND BURIED.

He says further that while he has not looked closely into the law governing the state arbitrators, he has no doubt that they have the right to inquire into the cause of the strike if they see fit to do so; but they have no powers to impose any obligations on the Central road, the result of their inquiry. They cannot compel the railroad to reinstate the men discharged, or to discharge the men employed in the place of the strikers. Mr. Depew does not think that any inquiry by a purely political board, who will depend on getting on the popular side of the dispute in order to hold their places, promises well for careful consideration and judicial decision on the interests of the Central railway company or any other corporation. He says that any board possessing absolute

JUDICIAL POWER to arbitrate between a large corporation and its employees, should be as carefully selected and as far removed from popular political pressure as is a court of appeals or even the supreme court.

Mr. Depew believes that the failure of this strike utterly destroys the power of the Knights of Labor as an organization, while it strengthens the hands of trades unions and the Federation of Labor.

So long as labor disputes are confined to trades unions," said Mr. Depew, "it is comparatively easier to reach some agreement because then you can deal with the workmen who understand the trade and know what they are talking about. In dealing with a Knights of Labor committee you could make no more impression upon them than you could

ON A GLASS BALL when rolling it around in your hand. They did not understand what you were talking about. The chairman of the Knights committee who called upon me once to discuss a very intricate question of railway management was a cab driver. I knew of another case in which a serious strike among glass blowers was ordered by a tailor who happened to be the Knights' master working in the district where the trouble arose.

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